All after it had been presented to both Houses of Conwe cannot say what may be convertly understood in Washington, but this

a the truth. THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

POINGS IN CONGRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Tuesday, April 22, 1856, Gen. Brosston was prepared with a reply to Mr. Che bon on the Naval Board to-day, but postponed it on account of the latter's absence. It promises to be a purgent episode, and may be personal

The House finished the Deficiency bill for the present, rejecting most of the Senate's amendments by wholesaie. Another ordeal is to be passed when the Senate has acted.

The Neval Committee of the Senate will report all peading prometions this or next week so as to bring the question directly up in Executive Session, and with the hope of reaching some decision before Mjeuroweid.

LANE AND DOUGLAS.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

Nothing further has transpired of the correspondonce between Cel Lane and Mr. Douglas. Of the items of the River and Harbor bill

brought before the House to-day it is thought some of those touching Western interests may be put through by a two-third vote, and others of a Southern aspect will be found constitutional by the Pres

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Thesday, April 22, 1856.
The last steamer brought dispatches addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations to our Minister at Macind in reply to the demands made at different times for redress in the matter of firing into and detaining the steamer Eldorado by the Spanish man-

The Spanish Government most decidedly but courtecusly refuses to compty with the wishes of our flov-crament, and the Minister argues that, according to the law of nations, the commander of the Ferrolano did nething more than the peculiar circumstances at that time in the neighborhood of Havana justified.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, April 22, 1856.
The bill to alter and amend the act establishing the Circuit Court of the United States in California was passed.
The House bill amendatory of the Bounty Land law of 1855 was passed. The object of the bill is to provide for the admission of parole testimony in all cases where no records of evidence exist, and to allow the time occupied in traveling to and from the place of master to be included in the period of service. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WHEELER presented the memorial of Capt.

John Graham and others for relief in consequence of
the injuries resulting from the detention of the steamer
United States, charged with being fitted out for the

United States, charged with being fitted out for the Kinney expedition.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered, and the greater portion of the Senate's amendments thereto rejected. Among the amendments adopted was the one appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of beeds and cuttings to be distributed throughout the country by the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

The House passed a joint resolution turning over to Wisconsin the remaining part of the \$10,000 heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan to be expended for that purpose under diction of the State.

Messrs. WASHBURNE (Ill.) and WADE, from the

Messrs. WASHBUENE (III.) and WADE, from the Committees to which the subjects were referred, reported about fifty bills for the improvement of various rivers and harbors; also, for Post Office and Custom-House purposes at Perth Amboy, Toledo, Ogdensburg and Cleveland. The bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Messrs. FLORENCE and TYSON presented memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, praying, in view of the recent calamity on the Delaware, that the provisions of the Steamboat Law be extended to ferry-boats. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Adjourned.

on Commerce. Adjourned.

THE FIRST TRAIN ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI. ROCK ISLAND, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. The first train of cars has just passed the great Mississippi Bridge, amid the ringing of bells and other demonstrations.

SUSPICIOUS STORY REGARDING THE

PACIFIC. PROVINCETOWN, Tuesday, April 22, 1856. A bottle was picked up on the beach at this place

containing a piece of paper with the following writing Off Grand Banks in steamer Pacific. Masta

gone, steamer out of order. Send assistance immediately." [Signed] Asa Elderdor.

[The above presents on its face unmistakeable evi-

dense of being a hoax.]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—THE PROHIBITORY LAW.
Bostos Tuesday, April 22, 1856.
In the Senate to-day, the majority and minority Reports upon the Liquor Law came up, the latter being in the form of a bill in effect restoring the license system—when, on motion of Mr. White of Norfolk, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed by a nearly unanimous vote. This leaves the Liquor Law unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISHURO, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

The supplement to the Eric and North-East Railroad bill passed both houses.

At noon the Legislature adjourned sine die.

PHILADELPHIA AND MR. BUCHANAN. PHILADELVHIA, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

A public reception is to be given to Mr. Buchanan by the authorities and citizens of Philadelphia.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION IN NEW-ORLEANS. New-Orleans, Monday, April 21, 1856. Dr. Labatte, late City Attorney, is a defaulter to the

amount of \$300,000.

The steamboat S. F. Trabue was burned at her wharf, opposite the city, last night, and is a total los §

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.
No. 92.—The United States, appellants, vs. Cruse
Cervantes. Argument was continued by Wm. Carey
Jones for appellace, and Attorney-General Cushing for
appellants.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI. WASHINGTON, Thesday, April 22, 1856.
A private dispatch from Rock Island, Ill., says the first passenger train of ears passed over the bridge, across the Mississippi, at that point, this morning. This bridge perfects the railroad connection between Chicago and Iowa City.

The steamship Arabia, now in her eleventh day out, has not yet been heard of at this port.

Owing to the storm the Eastern wires worked with difficulty, and the above is our latest dispatch from Hallfax.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The unknown bark reported off Duxbury is the Ladvendek, of and for Beverly, with five hundred barrels fell. During the gale the foremast was cut away, hich carried with it the main-topmast. She rides afeigat anchor.

safeijat anchor.

An unknown schooner was seen to capsize off Glou-Cester yesterday afternoon, the crew chinging to the wreck. No assistance could be rendered on account of the heavy sea.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Mississippi River is open and free from ice to ALBANT, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.
We have had rain here all day: the water is rising fast. Quay street and the pier are already over-flowed. THE WEATHER

TWO GENTLEMEN IN DISTRESS. Mr. -- Gray publishes a very reckless and un-

ruthful partisan sheet at Cleveland Obio, which eems not to have so many subscribers as THE TRIN-NE, so he ekes out a livelihood by the profits of the Cleveland Pest Office, which Mr. Pierce, with unwise conduces, bestowed on him. Mr. Gray evidently beongs to the Barnacle family, whose chief study with egard to efficial duties is How Not to do them; so, seeing a very large supply of TRIBUNES passing through his office weekly, he sets himself and his ewspaper at work to diminish our circulation, and ensequently the revenue of the Post Office where

om he subsists. This is the way he goes about it:

from he subsists. This is the way he goes about it:

"The terms of The Weeks Taising to clobs, and nearly all its edition is thus obtained, are one doilar per copy to one aldress, it me dollar and trends cone of the subscribers names are written upon their papers by the publishers. In most instances the trends create a year was asked to the subscribers by these very accd, modaling Democratic Postmaters, who got up these cirb, veloutarily writing the names of the subscribers upon said papers free-gratis-for-nothing.

"The weeksly ricculation of The Tribuxe is 164,000. It is afe to escin are that at least 160,000 were sant from the office of publicating without the individual direction, and that 10,000 Postmasters were weekly employed in putting on the superscription, which at trends cents per number, the price asked by tiredee, would amount to the modalities must be subscribed dollars per year. So much the Desserative Postmasters of the country have been donating to Geolegy and his been bread and Black Republicas principles. In this way, no Western weekly can compete with Greeley. He cannot only count upon the active exertions of Postmasters throughout the West, who for a pairty commission of a few cents upon a paper, get up these circles has he counts on this donation of from the though his he counts on this donation of from though the weeklies are starving out, or iving et a dying rate, with such tremendous odds against them.

—It seems unaccountable that a person entrusted with an important Post-Othee should show himsel-

with an important Post-Office should show himsel such a blockhead in the face and eyes of the world but we have copied the foregoing precisely in his own words. What he proposes to do to spite THE TRIBUNE would simply take Twenty Thousand Dollars out of the peckets of our subscribers and put a part of it into ours; it would not damage us one penny. The Postmasters whose chief study is how to accommodate their customers and increase the Post-Office revenue instead of How Not to Do it, now save this Twenty Thousand Dollars to the buyers of The TRIBUNE by handing out their papers from a list in their possession, instead of tumbling over perhaps a hundred to find the precise copy addressed to the person now calling for it. To have the names written on our large packages would thus increase the postmaster's work in delivering, and cost our subscribers each twenty cents a year; but it would cost as nothng whatever. We would quite as soon send our papers in packages separately addressed for \$1 20 per annum as to one address for \$1. Either way suits us perfectly; the only question is, Will Postmasters increase their own labor and tax our subscribers twenty ents each for the mere chance of thereby diminishing

the circulation of THE TRIBUNE. That's all. -Postmaster Gray's patriotic effort has fired the soul of Pestmaster Corkery of Dubuque, Iowa, with a passionate emulation; so he procures the insertion of Gray's manifesto in a convenient journal, and prefaces it with one of his own, wherein he counsels people to take The Union, Pennsylvanian or Plaindealer the said Gray's, to wit.) rather than THE TRIBUSE, and backs his advice with this appalling menace to Western

Postmasters:

"If the number of packages of The N. Y. Tribune which comes to this effice for distribution, addressed to Postmasters who act as egents, be any criterion by which to judge the politics of such Postmasters, there are three Abolition Postmasters in lows and the North-west generally to une Democrat.

"Belleving The N. Y. Tribune to be an incendiar; newspaper, alming at the destruction of society by inculcating Free-Love, Leveling and Fourierite doctrines, and especially treasonable in its designs expired to the United States, which I have eworn to support and defend, I voluntarily give this public notice, that if any respectable number of law-aboling critizens will send me a polition for the removal of any Postmaster who acts as sent for this mischlevous print, and recommend a reliable friend of the Constitution and the Union to fill his place, I will use all my efforts with the Post-Office Department through the Hun. Senator Joses, to have the change effected speedily and without fail."

—We affectionately advise the Postmasters of Iowa to look out. There are manifestly great numbers of

to look out. There are manifestly great numbers of this "leveling" journal affoat among them, and Mr. Corkery rigorously holds them responsible. He has his eye upon them, and their case wears a very sus-picious aspect. "Hon, Senater Jones" is at Wash-ington, completely under the thumb of the Dubuque dignitary aforesaid, and ready "to have the change effected speedily and without fail."

We tender our profound acknowledgments to Mr. Corkery for permitting so large a portion of our subscriber's sheets to pass safely through his office. It is very evident from his characterization of these sheets that he has stopped none in order to read them. Next year, being out of office, he will have more leisure for literary pursuits, and we propose to send him a copy gratuitously for a quarter, in order that he may pos himself up by its perusal, and write of us thereafter more intelligently. We doubt not that new light will thus be let in on his now darkened brain, and that he will find THE TRIBUNE a capital paper, and no marvel that it has subscribers by thousands where those he recommends to supplant it have scarcely tens. Meantime we proffer him assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

-Our Paris Correspondent has already announced the mission to this country of M. Desplace in behalf of Lamartine. That eminent writer, being unfortunately in straitened circumstances, is desirous of finding a sale in this country for a Course of Literature which he is about to produce. The work is to be published in twenty-four monthly parts, in both French and English, it being optional with subscribers to take whichever they may prefer. It will contain essays upon the notable men of every literature, and will, ourse, be written in that brilliant style for which Lamartine is famous. M. Desplace, who speaks English perfectly, is now here. Many of the most promnent men in the country have interested themselves in the scheme, and measures are on foot to insure for the work an extensive and remunerating circulation in all parts of the United States.

-Sir Robert Peel's Memoirs, left in manuscript by himself, are about to appear at London. -Mr. Henry C. Carey is engaged upon a complete

and systematic treatise on Political Economy. -Mr. John G. Palfrey is now in England employed in the collection of materials for a History of New

England, which he is about to write. -A complete edition of the works of Mr. G. W. Curtis is soon to be brought out by Messrs. Dix & Edwards of this city. The first volume will be a collection of the charming papers which have appeared in Putnam's Monthly under the titles of "Dinner Time," "My Chateaux," "A Cruise in the Flying Dutchman, and the like. We believe Mr. Curtis's recent successful course of lectures on cotemporary English novelists is not to be comprised in this edition

-The Cyclopedia of Modern Travel, on which Mr. Bayard Taylor is engaged, is to be completed in June, after which Mr. Taylor will return to Europe to spend two years, principally in Sweden, Norway, and Russia.

-Mr. Thomas Hicks is engaged in preparing a work on the Art of Painting. We believe it is intended as a manual for the profession, and especially for students.

—The success of Mr. F. L. Obsisted's Scaboard State States has been such that another volume may shortly be expected. It will contain the observations

and adventures of the author in Texas. -Messrs, Dix & Edwards announce a volume by Mr. Hermann Melville, under the title of "Plazza Tales.

-Dr. J. W. Palmer, now of this City, but formerly a surgeon in the East India Company's service, is about to produce a volume of sketches and personal adventure in the Burman Empire. Dr. Palmer, though on American, served in the late British war against

-Mr. A. W. Thayer, who has spent two years Germany in the preparation of a Life of Beethoven, b about to return home to the United States. His work is probably near completion.

-Two new poets have appeared in England with

considerable success. One is Thomas Capern, a postman; the other a factory girl, who writes under the

-The Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, D. D., has in pres a pemphlet on his famous divorce suit, which will probably appear as soon as the Court have granted the motion of his counsel to allow him to come in and complete the record, so as to show that he has really been

THE VOTE ON THE WATER-WORKS.

The following are the Yeas and Nays in the House on the question of agreeing with the Senate in an appropriation of \$000,000 to continue the Aqueduct for upplying the cities of Washington and Georgetown

with water from the Potomac:
YEAN-Messrs. Barksdale, Bell, Hendley S. Bennett, Bishop, Boccek, Bowie, Burtingsme, Clingman, Grafte, Davidson, Timothy Davis, Denver, Edmindson, Eastis, Evain, Fankinst, Fiorence, Foster, Henry M. Fuler, Oldmings, Augustus Hall, Hartham, Herbert, Valentine B. Horton, Keitt, Keily, Kennett, Kidwell, Knight, Knight, Knichel, Lake, Lundley, Mace, Humphrey Marshall, Maxwell, Norton, Orr, Peck, Pennington, Porter, Bendy, Bitchle, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sandige, William Smith, Sneed, Swope, Talbot, Trafton, Underwood, Vall, Waker, Wester, Whiteley, Whiteley, Vusslew, and Wood-59.
NAYS-Messrs. Barclay, Bingham, Bliss, Branch, Brenton, buffington, Burnett, J. P. Campbell, Caskle, Chafee, East Clark, Clawson, Howell Cobb Williamson, R. W. Cobb, Coffee, Carder, Cox, Gragin, Crawford, Camback, Danrell, H. Winter Invis, Desn. Dodd. Edie, Emrie, Galloway, Hubston, George W. Jures, Kelsey, Knapp, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Letcher, Samuel, S. Marshall, Matteson, McCarly, McMulin, Smith, Miller, Morgan, Merrill, Marzes, Nichola, Addrew Ollver, Pelton, Perry, Pettif, Phelips, Pike, Pringle, Paryers, Quittum, Rade, Rudin, Sans, Sapp, Savane, Scott, Summons, Spinner, Stanton, Tappan, Thorlington, Thurston, Trippe, Wade, Wakeman, Waltridge, Waldron, Eliha B. Washburne, Lared Washburn, Waltridge, Waldron, Eliha B. Washburne, Lared Washburn, Waltridge, Waldron, Eliha B. Washburne, Lared Washburn, Waltridge, Waldron, Eliha B. Roffin Sage, Sapp, Savage, Scott, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Toppan, Thorington, Thurston, Trippe, Wale, Wakeman, Wal-bridge, Waldron, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wal-son, Wells, Williams, Woodruff, John V. Wright, and Zollicof-son, Wells, Williams, Woodruff, John V. Wright, and Zollicof-

-Absent, Eighty-seren, or more than one third of a ull House. But you will find every one of them present on pay day, and drawing his \$8 for each da that he was off attending to his own or his clients

A GERMAN CRITICISM ON HIAWATHA.

We translate the following from the commence ment of a criticism in Das Ausland :

"Longfellow's epic is undoubtedly the most consid erable poem which has appeared for some years in the English language. Its success has been unexampled on both sides of the Atlantic. In London the book has been twice reprinted, and although we ordered it immediately after its publication, we were only able to secure a copy of the fourth edition. It was certainly a happy thought to gather the legends of the tawny aborigines of North America together in a great poem. The Aztec and Peruvian legends, and above all, those of the Muyseas or Chibchas, might be used with similar, if not with greater, success. Longfellow has designated the sources from which he derives these legends. The works of Schoolcraft, Catlin, Heckewelder and others furnished him with these significant and poetically beautiful traditions of the aborigines. He has had no need to invent; he has merely selected the finest of these, and strung them on the loose threads of his poem. He himself calls his work an Indian Edda. The expression is not indeed particularly modest, but on the whole it is not unfitting. He who is familiar with the religious ideas of the red man will find the book wonderfully true, and he who has never explored the realm of Indian legends, is offered in this poem a glimpse into a new soul world full of lovely, primitive poetry. It is well known that the Indians have an extraordinary appreciation of the beauties of nature. Their names for rivers, lakes, mountains, and all natural objects are thoroughly poetic. The clouds in the sky, the roaring waterfall, the sun and the stars, the lefty trees and the fruitful maize, and particularly the beasts of the forest and the birds of the air, were believed by them to be beings possessing souls. They are living in the beautiful age when there is still faith that man can understand nature, and be understood by her, and hold converse with his brothers " in the forests and the bushes." It is a misfortune that we have acquired the habit of dismembeing our own legends, and those of other nations, in rder to seize upon the soul of the living myth by a sort of comparative anatomy. In this way we los its highest attraction. Anything in which there is a play for the imagination becomes one of the dry bone of erudition. And so Longfellow speem ends rathe insipidly with the appearance of Europeans in America when the prediction of the prophet Hiawatha is fulfilled by the arrival of missionaries in the New World. He who possesses any knowledge of ethnography will not be pleasantly affected by the interweaving of a love story. The sexual sentimentality which has manifested itself only within the last thousand years, and only among the Indo-Germanic nations, is more than superfluous to the Indian-it is centrary to his nature. The English literary press has long been discussing whether Longfellow was the inventor of the meter of Hiawatha. It is trochaic, ending with a spendee, and contains four feet. The orly worth the discussion. Anybody who has read the five thousand and odd verses of Hiawatha has certainly had enough of this epic meter, which very soon becomes as tiresome to the car as the tune of a barrel-organ. It would have been far better to vary the meter according to the tenor of the poem, for certainly this vein is not suited to every theme-to the address of the Great Spirit to the Red Nations, and at the same time to a love episede and the discourses of acorns and singing birds in the boughs. Besides, Longfellow is by no means a master in versification. There are lines in which considerable guessing is required to divine the moter, and throughout the book at the end of almost every line a grammatical member of the senence is omitted in such a way that the point falls at e same place with the casura, which renders the division of the lines, already too perceptible through the leaden spondees, still more irsufferable."

A NEW SHINGLE MACHINE.

espondence of The N. Y. Tribune

LANCASTER, Pa., Wednesday, April 16, 1856. Lancaster County had just donned the first vest-ments of Spring plumage, when a devastating storm swept over its rich broad surface, blowing over houses, berns and bridges, uprooting some of our beautiful cultivated forests, knocking down fences and playing the mischief generally against the peace and dignity of the County and to its damage of \$100,000.

The saying " It san ill wind that blows no one good," has often been quoted, and is no less true now than when first uttered. The unroofing of houses and barns by the recent wind has brought forth quite an barns by the recent wind has brought forth quite an array of talent in the shape of shingle-machines alone, for, since the storm of Saturday night, among the bills posted in the hotel at which I am stopping was one inviting the public to witness the operations of a newly invented and highly approved machine for splitting and shaving shingles, recently patented by Dr. A. V. B. Orr. Having some leisure time upon my hands I went to the extensive machine-shop of Win. Kirkpatrick, eq., to gratify my mechanical curiosity, and if possible get an item of useful information for your readers. I found the machine in successful operation, attended by a man and two boys, making fine shingles at the rate of 9,000 per day of ten hours. The machine is portable and costs only \$100. It can be taken into the woods, and geared to a threshing-machine and with two hours as motive power is capanachine and with two hours as motive power is capanachine and with two hours as motive power is capanachine and with two hours as motive power is capanachine and with two hours as motive power is capanachine. be taken into the woods, and geared to a increasing machine and with two horses as motive power is capable of splitting and shaving 15,000 shingles in a day of twelve hours, but the ordinary work of a man and two hove would be from 9,000 to 10,000 per day. Shingles can be well and handsomely made with this machine from pine, spruce, chestant, oak or any other timber from which they can be made by hand, varying in seath from ten inches to two feet.

from which they can be made by hand, varying in length from their inches to two feet.

The log from which the shingles are to be made is cut or sawed into pieces of the required length, and then split with an ax into blocks or bolts, not exceed-ing eight inches thick, when, without any further prep-aration, the "stuff" is ready for the machine. The shingles are split with a kinds set in a perpendicular frame attached to a crank shaft, which draws it along the edge of a horizontal platform, upon which the block or bolt is held by hand. In splitting the skingle that it is leaves a smooth surface on the block, one shingles are split with a kinde set in a perpendicular frame attached to a crank shaft, which draws it along the edge of a horizontal platform, upon which the block or bolt is held by hand. In splitting the skingle the kinde leaves a smooth surface on the block; one side is thus perfectly finished. The shaving-kinde is attached to another crank shaft, and works alternately with the splitting kinde. The piece split off from the block, on falling from the platform, is fed to the shaving kinde, with the smooth side down, when the shaving kinde, with the smooth side down, when the shaving kinde passes over and shaves it to its proper

thickness; the shingle, faished, falls to the ground and gives place to another, and so on.

This machine is adapted for horse, water, or steam power; and its perfection, simplicity, and cheapness recommend it to lumbering districts.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE OLD SETTLERS IN KANSAS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane. Sin: Much has been said both in public and private, North and South, about the large amount of aid that has been collected in behalf of Konsas, leading the people to believe that abundant relief to the suffering there, and help to those going forward have been furnished. Accounts from Kansas, on which I rely, preve this not true thus far. The aid so readily promised by public journals, and public meetings, and adividuals, has not been realized by the Free-State individuals, has not been realized by the Pres-State settlers of that suffering country. I am troubled to account for this. Have Eastern people thought that their funds would be misapplied; or that there was not the suffering and distress that have been represented, or that the labors, dangers and expenses of defending their families and their homes, and the cause of Freedom, had not been of that serious and alarming character as told! It is certainly true that pledged assistant of the country of the country of the country and it is true. ance from many sources has not arrived; and it is true that the suffering of our people is all that has been alleged, and that it is to continue until another crop can be gathered.

One cause of this disappointment has probably been One cause of this disappointment has probably been that many places have concluded, instead of sending aid and comfort to those now there, to apply their funds in helping forward those that wished to emigrate. This plan strikes almost every one East as being the best, believing that those on the ground will in some way shift to get through, and that every new emigrant they can get there will be so much cain to the real way shift to get through, and that every new emigrant they can get there will be so much gain to the real strength of our cause. This is the Southern idea, but it is better for them under present circumstances than for us. Their numbers in the Territory at this time are very small, compared with ours; and assistance to such as need is conveniently received from their friends in Missouri. But not so with us. We are from one to two thousand niles from our friends, harassed and beset on every side. Our people general y were poor when they wont out, and added to that, a poor crop—the consequence of late emigration last year—and the unparalleled severity of the Winter, have been the cause of untold suffering.

I greatly fear the effect of this state of this support the influx of population this Spring. Many will go with only the means sufficient to get there, and, act finding work, and things as prosperous as they sup-

with only the means sufficient to get there, and, act finding work, and things as prosperous as they supposed, will turn their faces homeward, as many have done heretefore, to our great hjury.

The true policy, I think, would be, to sustain those already on the ground, and then induce as many more to go as were inclined, and had some means of their own to help themselves with after they got there.

I hope the public will consider this subject in the light presented, and not settle down in the confidence that, because the Winter is past, Spring has come, and matters, politically, are looking better for Kansas, nothing further is required on their part to sustain the Free State people who are on the ground. Our brettren of the South, and those on our berders, have not given up the contest; and unless material help goes forward to the suffering, our cause will be imperited.

I expect soon to be on my way to join again my this struggle, 1856. Yours, PHILIP C. SCHUYLER. April 14, 1856.

THE TYRANNY OF SHAKERDOM. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Induced by the recent lectures of F. W. Evans one of the chiefs of the New Lebanon Shaker Society, I ten weeks ago left my employment in this city t icin that society. At first I was pleased by the beauty of the place, and the apparent harmony which prevails there. But when I had been there three or four days and had said I was ready to join them I was ushered into the room of an Elder and left alone with lim, and the door was made fast. He talked about various matters and by-and-by asked about various matters and by-and-by asked me to relate the experiences of my life. I began to do so, and was often interrupted by him to know if I was not sorry for such and such things which I had done. I answered that I truly regretted them, and he hoped that I would confess all my sins. I started back with surprise to think that the mere re-cital of my experience should have been taken by him for a confession of my sins, and then for the first time learned that this was an article of their faith. I told him I should dissent from this. He told me to go and along to see my error. I went back to my work and learned that this was an article of their tanh. I have him I should discent from this. He told me to go and labor to see my error. I went back to my work and spent the time till dinner in thicking of objections. When the gong sounded and I went from the shop I happened to put my hands in my pockets. I soon learned that I had by this violated an order of the church In the evening I was ushered into a room wher some twelve persons were seated, six males and six femmles. They sat opposite each other, the space he tween the two sexes being about five feet. Their position was very erect, and each had a handkerchic spread across the knees. I was soon tired of sitting so, and for daring to cross my limbs and fold my arms. I was brought before the officer who had charge of small misdemeanors and told that I must take care not offend again. I put up with it in order to con tinue my investigations, and spent some two weeks of comparative ease and comfort. I was occasionally told that I must not talk so tunch, and soon learned that everything I said was repeated to the Elder. I that everything I said was repeated to the Elder. I was told by him that I must not talk so before his people again. I staid there nine weeks and found that this life was of to benefit to myself or anybody else. said I had not examined with care and honesty the principles, and I took further time to investigate. I presented my objections to the Auricular Confession in writing. They were pronounced nonsensical and I insane. Hume's History of England, Blake's Ency. in writing. They were pronounced nonsensean and insane. Hume's History of England, Blake's Encyclopedia, a volume on the Romish Church, and a novel by Fordick, which were sent me from the city, were kept entirely from me and expressly forbidden as dangerous. This does not agree very well with Evans's statement in The Spritual Telegraph of Feb. 6, of the "numerous works in common use." Only a portion of the papers are allowed to be read by the members, and they are carefully read by the elders first, to see if they contain anything to enlighten the understanding. When I was about to leave I applied to Evans for money, as I had worked hard all the time I had been expended to promote the Gospel of Christ in the Female Order, and that he hardly thought enough could be afforded to take me to New-York, they were willing to allow me enough to pay my fare to the City of Albany. I remarked that I had no money or riends in Albany to assist me; but this, Evans said, was tot a mester for him to consider. I was refused an opportunity to bid farewell to my friends among the brethern and hurried away. Fortunately I found a friend, Mr. Henry Tilden, who assisted me to reach the city.

AMASA C. ROBINSON.

FREE TRADE IN WOOL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In your paper of the 12th inst., "Manufacturer" arges free trade in wool, for two reasons, viz: Great frauds are practiced in the foreign valuation of cloth by false invoices, by means of which less duty is paid than is contemplated by the law; and because he has a factory which he is anxious to sell for three-fifths of one-fifth of its cost.

No one denies that the mode of valuation is bad, and that it constantly leads to frauds, by which the Government is cheated out of its revenue, and the home manufacturer out of most of his protection. But how does it follow that free trade in wowl will remedy this evil? It is for the interest of all parties to join in urging Congress to adopt a different mode of valuation. The wool-grower is quite as great a sufferer under the present system as the manufacturer. Why the foreign valuation should be insisted upon by the fovernment it is difficult to see, unless it is to promote the interests of commerce at the expense of both the producer of raw material and the manufacturer.

"Manufacturer" says that "wools and dyestuffs furnish no such facilities for managing invoices." He cannot but know that very great frauds are committed in invoicing wool—that dirt is so mixed with it as to give it the appearance of being nearly ruined, while in fact, by processes well understood, this dirt is easily charted out of the wool after it has passed the Custom-house.

If the manufacturers will turn their attention to the true point, and call on Congress to do away with ferhow does it follow that free trade in woel will remedy

true point, and call on Congress to do away with for-eign valuation, and allow the value of the cloth or wool, whichever may be imported, to be fixed here, they will find that the interests of the wool-grower and the manufacturer are identical, and that they will act together and assist each other. But when it is pro-posed to remedy one fault in our tariff laws by adding another, we farmers simply ask that it may not be at

perhaps a few old bon to might be put in at three fifther of one-fifth of their cost. This offer is worth considering a little before it is—accepted.

The whole scope and tener of "Manufacturer's" article is that the Government' is bound to make his business profitable, and the stoplest method in his mind is to do this at the expense of the wool growers. His case is quite too desperate for even this remedy. Wool that he now consumes at elever cents a pound, though reduced to a little more than eight cents, would still be too high to bring his factory stock to par.

Two dealers in splint brooms once met to talk over the state of the trade. One said to the otter: "How do you manage to sell brooms so sheapy?" I seed the

you manage to sell brooms so cheaply ! I steal the ber, and yet I cannot afford brooms at your prices. timber, and yet I cannot amond brooms at your prices.

The other replied: "I steal the ready-made brooms, and thus I can undersell you." When "Manufacturer" gets the duty off foreign wool he will be still behind, and it is to be feared that nothing short of wool as free as the ready-made brooms will bring

him up.

There never was, and perhaps never will be, a time.

There never was, and perhaps never will be, a time. when somebody does not grow poor at the same busi-ness that makes ather men rick. Look at pages 179 and 180 of Compendium of Consus to learn whether manufacturing is profitable. The whole manufactur-ing interests yield a profit of 3 per cont. But, Mr. Editor, does not a single fact answer all the

But, Mr. Editor does not a single fact answer all the arguments that are urged in favor of taking the daty off from foreign wool? This fact is, that under a system of protection to both the raw material and the manufactured goods, we find that more wool is manufactured in this country than is grown in it. The manufacture of wool must certainly have been supposed to be more profitable than the grossing of wool to have brought about this state of things. The TRIPLY is understood to be in favor of so protecting all the industrial interests of the country as to bring about such a condition of things that we shall produce a line raw material, and then manufacture is, that we consume, and have some to sell beside. Is not this your policy? We look are and us, and we find that about one quarter of all the wool we manufacture is imported; we say at once, something must be done to increase the production of wool. The home demand exceeds the home supply. True poincy, even for the manufacturer, certainly is to simulate hour production until it is fully enough to supply the manufacturer. If more than enough to supply this could only be producted.

manufacturer, certaining to supply the manufacturer. If more than enough to supply this could only be produced, the price would be regulated, as the price of wheat is new regulated, by the small quantity exported.

The true policy of this country is to stimulate the production of wool—double, treble the quantity if we can—and is not this just what would benefit the manufacturer? The growing of wool once fairly started in Tennessee, Kentucky, and on the great plains beyond the Mississippi and the factories now in being will be overstocked, and many more come into existence. The manufacturer has long asked for and received a large protection, promising us cheap cloths as the final result. The wool growers now ask protection during the infancy of the business, making a promise that cannot be worse kept than has that of the manufacturer to the consumer of his productions.

AN ONONDAGA FARMER.

Fairmount, Ononesga Co., April 14, 1886.

EXPLORATION OF WESTERN AFRICA.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following statement:

With a view to advance geographical science, and thereby to subserve the interests of commerce and the general comity of nations, the Society have resolved general country of nations, the Society have resolved to explore the western section of the broad central belt of the African continent. Various considerations have directed the attention of the Society toward the exploration of the country lying east of the Republic of Liberia, along the course of the St. Paul and thence southward to the coast of Guinea; in particular, the remarkable success that has attended recent explorations on the continent of Africa; the great advantages that these explorations premise to the commerce of the world. that these explorations promise to the commerce of the worl the special commercial and political affinities of the Repub-of Liberia with the United States the readiness of the Lib

of Libeta with the United States; the resumes of the Lon-rian Government to copperate in such an enterprise, and the profer of the services of a gentleman long familiar with Afri-can affairs, and thoroughly acclimated to tropical regions. The researches of Dr. Livingson in Southern Africa, of Dr. Barth in Central Africa, and of Dr. Kingt in Eastern Africa, have not only contributed greatly to our knowledge of the physical geography, the climate, the resources, and the innabi-tants of that vast to orinent, but have also opened new channe's to the traje of the civilized world.

physical gengraphs. The continent, but have also opened new channe's to the traile of the civilized world.

Dr. Livingston, in a letter dated make year, Angola, west coast to the traile of the civilized world.

Dr. Livingston, in a letter dated make year, Angola, west coast to the country through which he civilized the country through which he civilized and of soil. "I never saw," he are, "such invariant vegetation before Everything grows it they only put it into the ground; but the hishabitants, having been seduced by the cains of the slave-trade from the pursaits of housest indiviry, have pain but small attention to developing the resources of their country. Coffee was introduced by the Jesuit Missions rise, and finding a congenial soil and climate, has propagated itself over the whole country. I saw it a short time sgo at Tela Mongous, nearly 360 miles inland, and fine plantations of that are daily discovered in the dense forests which inse the sides "of the mountains. It is the finest coffee in the world, being descreted from the celebrated Mocha. It affor an accellent means of turning to houset industry from slave-trading, for all that is necessary is to cut down the humbwood and leave the large tree to afford shade, and then the person possesses a horative cetate."

Dr. Livingston adds that "many South American froit tree, accelerated with the Jesuits grow luxuriantly." As an evidence interesting the manufacture of the construction of the properties of the days the description of the properties of the construction of the American froit tree.

"tree state."

Dr. Livingston adds that "many South American fruit trees introduced by the Jesuits grow luxuriantly." As an evidence of the security of property in Angola, he states that although the Missionary stations of the Jesuits have been so long deserted, "their near sardens stand as they left them," and as a further dilutration of the competitive childration of Angola, he adds that "in the district of Ambaga it is considered a disgrace for any one to be ignorant of letters, and it is not unusual for distribution of the district of Ambaga it is considered a diagrace for any one to be agreement of letters, and it is not musual for allowed to be seen in the evening with a fire-sick in one hand sund a pen in the stern, withing in a beautiful hand a petition or other document to a commandant.

10: Barth, who has recently returned from Timbuctoo, reports that the Mehammedan in the six the interior of Africa are quite silve to the importance of commercial intercourse with Christian nations. He met with Christian natives traveling in the interior as traders from the Gold Coast Massion.

10: Dahomer, hitherto the stronghold of the slave trade, "the Kaing is anxious to substitute regular commerce for the slave thank with Europeans, and has lately sent Mr. Freeman the confer with them on maters of interest to himself and him people."

"to confer with them on maters of interest to himself and his people." Bookdiess a similar encouragement to commercial enterptiae world result from the therough exploration of the western section of Central Adrica.

Natives and colonial traders who have followed the course of the St. Paul for some distance back from Liberia, report that there lies along that river a fertile and salubrious country, peopled with friendly tribes, a country rich in agricultural products, in metallic over, and in facilities for manufacturar. The "Sah Pa" country said the "Bay" country, along the Dubuch River, are said to abound in melleable from of virgin parity, and to have large manufacture of iron, paper, and cotton clock. The present commerce of Liberia is estimated at \$1.20,000 to \$1.30,000. This will soon be increased by the establishment of regular lines of packets and possibly by mail-steamers from this country. The opening of an extensive back country to Liberia, with sood roads and secure trading posts, would immeasurably increase its commerce with the United Stales. Thus, while acting mainly in the interest of science, the Geographical Society, by a thorough exploration of the proposed section of Africa, would render a great service to the commerce of our country.

At the same time it would equally subserve the cause of phi-

At the same time it would equally subserve the cause of philanthropy in the Christian civilization of Africa. By opening to the citizens of Liberta a retrest from their mealphrous coast, and preparing the way for peaceful agricultural extinements in the interior, this exploration would augment the industrial resources of the Republic, and would atminiate emigration from this country, by the prospect of health, afety and independence. With these views of the importance of the enterpoise, the Society appeal with conditione to their fellow-citizens for aid in its accomplehment. The estimated coast of the exploring expedition is \$8,000, at the expedition will not sail until that sumshall have been raised. Competent persons will be secured to conduct the topocraphical and seological survey of the country, and the Rev. J. Morris Fease will be associated with the Commission, to report upon the commercial, social and moral condition of its inhabitants.

It is desirable that the Commission about enter upon their work early in the ensuing Autumn. The Society would therefore ask the favor of early and liberal contributions to this object assuring the public fast no part of the money thus contributed shall be applied to any other use, and that it the sum of eight thousand dollars shall not be collected for this purpose within twelve months, the sums contributed shall be held subject to the order of the respective contributions.

The Rev J. Morris Pease is authorized to receive subscriptions for this object. Hemittances may also be made direct to RIDLEY WAYEN. NO. 27 South street, Treasurer of the Geograph of the Confidence of the Conf At the same time it would equally subserve the cause of phi-

GOUGH AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.-Last night Plymouth Church in Brooklyn held one of the most nu merous, appreciative, and enthusiastic audiences which John B. Gough has ever been called upon to address. Mayor Hall presided on the occasion and introduced Mr. Gough. For the space of two hours the lecturer and his audience were absorbed—the one in portraying the evils of intemperance and the good which flows from temperance, the other in eagerly drinking in the magic of his eloquence. At the close of his lecture he said that—as he had done a few days before at Boson-he should have to apologize for introducing a subject not exactly pertinent to the temperance quetion, but still one in which he was assured every one present would feel an interest. About three or four years ago a lady in Kentucky, who had just been left heir to certain property in lands and slaves by the death of her father, recoived to sell her lands, and move with her slaves into a Free State, where she could give them would revert to them at her descase. Beating them on this point, they asserted that she was insare. But after the trial their lawyers rather conceded that she was considerably more same than her persecuting

brothers. So she sold out all her properly and wood with her slaves to Keckuk, Iowa, where she gave them their freedom. In defending berself against her brothers, she had exhausted all of her resources, and was about as poores well could be. The Mayor of Keekuk gave the negroes a couple of he's of ground, and they set up a cabin, one room of which they fixed up as well as their means would allow for the reception of their old mistress. From that time they supported her as well as themselves by performing whatever work they could get to do. At the head of the slave family was the old slave mother-her children around her numbered seventeen persons; but she had a ren and two sens-in-law in slavery. These she had promised to free if God gave her strength. Her sen is a minister of the Gospel, and she told him that before long she hoped he would be preaching the truths of the Christian re ligion, a Free man in a Free State [Great Applause]. Having a bord from their owner that he would soil them to her at \$1,000 each. She set out on foot in May last to beg the means of purchasing her children's freedem. She had collected, by quarters and halves and dellars, \$2,468, when the speaker met with her in Boston. Her feet were awellen from travel, and her toe neils came off, but she did not give up. In Boston, in two nights, the people gave her about three hundred dollars. He told them that he was going to speak in Brooklyn in a few days, and would argo her chins there. Now, said he, she is here to speak for hetself. Who will help her on? Will you enable her to return at once to her old mistress and her family in

Iowa? Mayer Hall put the question, Should a subscription be taken up? and it was unanimously voted that it The collection amounted to the hardsome sum of \$248 98, which was made up to \$250. The old lady, although been a slave, and unable to read or write, is very intelligent, and excited a great deal of interest, more especially among the ladies.

BROOM CORN .- About the latitude of New York,

the proper time to plant breem corn is from the lat to the 15th of June. The rows should be about threeand a half feet apart, and the plants, when thinned out to a stand, from four to six inches apart. The land most suitable for broom corn is not the richest Indian corn land, but rather a light loam, in good tilth, deep plowed and finely pulverised with the harrow, and marured with well rotted compost, or with guano or super phosphate. The cultivation at first requires a good deal of careful work with a hoe, to thin out the weeds and keep them clear of weeds and grass. The after cultivation can all be done with a horse hoe. It is labor lost to hill up broom corn, as well as Indian corn. Just before the seed is ripe the farmer goes through his broom corn and breaks down the stalks in such a manner that two rows interlock and support each other. This process keeps the brush straighter than it would be if allowed to come to maturity upright. It should be harvested before the seed is fully ripe, as it then has a brighter color and tougher brush. The seed should be stripped off as soon as the brush is cut, and the stalks cured in the shade, while the seed, if saved for use, must be kiln-dried, or carefully cured in the sun. The seed, unless fully ripened on the stalk, is very difficult to cure. If allowed to lay in a heap it will heat so as to endanger buildings from spontaneous combustion. The yield of an acre of broom corn, upon good land, say such as would produce 50 bushels of corp. will be frem 100 to 800 pounds of trush, worth from five to ten cents a pound, according to the demand. It is generally considered a profitable crop: many think it an exhausting one.

REPUBLICANISM IN CONNECTICUT, - Republican Club No. 2 was organized at New-London on Friday evening last, by the choice of the following officers, viz: For President, Wm. Cleaveland, esq.; for Vice-Prestdents, Augustus Brandegee and Wm. Perry; for Secretary Semuel Keeney, esq. The cause is fast gaining ground about New-Lendon and in the rest of the State, and our correspondent there has not the least doubt that in November next the death-warrant of Democ. racy will be signed in "the land of steady habits."
He also states that there are more copies of Tax TRIBUNE cuculated there than of any other paper.

COL. FREMONT'S KANSAS LETTER. - The Lawrence Herald of Freedom thus commends Col. Fremouts

etter to its readers: "LETTER FROM COT. FREMOST. - By the kindness of a friend, we have been allowed to present to our readers the copy of a letter from Col. Fremont to Gov. Robinson. It is evident that the letter was not designed for publication, but as we can see nothing in it but what should see the light, we make free to publish the state of the light, we make free to publish the state of the light.

lish it.
"We confess to a partiality to Col. Fremont, and have long been looking for some declaration of his views of the Kansas question, hoping that he would be 6 und occupying such a position as would gain the support of the friends of Kansas.

Our hopes of him have been more than realized,

and gladly we place his name at the head of our col-umns, with the confidence that the friends of liberty everywhere will testify, by supporting him, their ap-preciation of his ability, and the justness of the cause which he advocates."

To MESSURE HAY IN Mows .- The editor of The New-Jersey Farmer says that he has proved the following rule for finding the number of tuns of hay in a

given bulk:

Take a mow of 12 or 15 feet in depth, and which has been filled with bay, as it was drawn from the field, and has been lying till Spring, and measure the length, breadth and hight in feet—multiply them to get the cubical contents. For instance—the length is 20 feet, breadth 40 feet, and hight 16 feet—20 times 46 caches ago multipled by 16, equal to 12, 800 cubic feet. given bulk: 20 feet, brendth 40 feet, and hight 16 feet—20 times 45 in skes 800, multiplied by 16, equal to 12,800 cubic feet, which, being divided by 75%, the number of feet that make a tun of 2,000 lbs. Will give 18 tuns 250 lbs. The top of a mow, say about one-third, we rate at 800 feet to the tun, the middle 700 feet, and the bettom of the mow at 800—so the whole bulk would sverage 790 feet, if the mow is 12 or 13 feet deep, but if only 5 or 6 feet deep, count 800 feet for a tun, and so accordingly with other bulks."

A NEW-YORKER FROZEN TO DEATH IN MINNESOTA, AND EATEN BY WOLVES.—We learn from The Northuestern Democrat, that Dr. F. N. Ripley, in company with Mr. McLelland, in the latter part of February, left Glencoe, about 55 miles southwest of that place, for Forrestville, a new town located in the early part of the past Winter. They lost their way and wandered through the forests and over the prairies, until the morning of the first of March, instant, when they reached Round Lake, five miles distant from the termination of their proposed journey, when the doctor declared himself unable to proceed further, and lay down upon the snow, compietely chilled and exhausted. Mr. McLellend used all means in his power to arouse him, but in vain, and proceeded alone on his way to Forrestville, where he arrived at dusk, entered a slanty, a part of which only was covered, in which he remained solitary and alone, subeisting the whole time on one pound of cheese and a quart of rice, and having heen able to kindle a fire but three times during the time. On the 20th inst. a surveying party which was to follow him and the doctor arrived, heard his remained onclary and the property of the prope

kept the worves from St. Paul Daily Times, califi.

Missing-Preniers Munderen Joseph Macks, living year White Hall Ky, opposite the foot of Pifth street, has been missing since Monday, the 7th inst. He was last seen near White Hall, about a "clock in the evening of that day in company with a mac named traham, with whom he had been drinking. He had on a drah count and black pantalcons. His hat was found yesterday man where he was last seen. He had count yesterday man where he was last seen. on a drab coat and black pantaions. He had found yesterday near where he was last seen. He had black hair and heavy red whiskers. Marks was a negro-catcher by profession and Graham a thick. Marks had chee (when slave catching was dull decoyed Graham for a reward ever to this side of the river, and thus secured his arrest for stading. On that occasion some three months ago Graham ran and was shot a the leg and lay for some time in the City Infirmary. Uncounted Option.